End-of-Course Prompt:

Because of safety concerns, many states have increased the age at which teens can begin to drive. Your state legislature is considering raising the minimum driving age from 16 to 18. Do you think the minimum driving age should be raised? Take a position on this issue. Support your response with reasons and specific examples.

- √ What do you think the driving age should be? the driving age should be 21 to
- $\sqrt{30}$ because there less at rick for accidents. I'm going to tell why it should be that way.
 - Clear position; the audience knows your position on the driving age.
 - It is best not to begin with a rhetorical question for this essay.
 - No insight or evidence of how you will prove your point.
 - "I'm going to tell you why." is a statement of intent, not a thesis. How could you rewrite the thesis presenting your position combined with a statement of evidence?
- One reason is high risks at dranking. For example, teen are the most ones that
- $\sqrt{\text{drank}}$ and drive there for when u get older u cant handled that much alcohol in
- √your system, they don't do much when there older.
- $\sqrt{}$ That's why its safer for the driving age to be 21 to 30.
 - Since this is your first point, make it count. Is there a stronger argument to start rather than drinking and driving? Is your position that the driving age should be raised to 21-30? Should anyone over the age of 30 drive for any reason? What might a counterargument be?
 - Use of incomplete sentences and usage/mechanics errors prevents your point from being understood.
 - Reread sentence #2 in this section. How can you correct it?
 - The final sentence in this paragraph merely restates what you have already said. What transition would work moving to the next paragraph?
 - What is your organizational plan?
- √Another reason is high rick of accidents. For example, teens go to party's and
- √they get drunk then they have the drive home and can cause an accident and not

veven knowing they did cause there so drunk to realized it. That why this should let teenagers drive as much.

• Isn't this the same argument you used in paragraph #2? Is there another reason why the driving age should be raised? This paragraph merely repeats what you have already said.

Finial, going over the speed limit. When teens get their car they want to show it

off and how fast it can go. For example, speed race on the normal highways they

race them because they want to show that there car is better. That's why they

should not let teens on the road because they cause more accidents then other

groups of people.

- You attempt to build a second argument using speed as a reason. Can you fully develop this argument, building the case with examples or anecdotes? Who is "they" in the third line?
- Your argument of speed would provide support if more clearly explained and fully developed.

They should raise the age but not to teens like to the 20ns or 30s age group

because they are lease involved with speeding, dranking, or having accidents. some

Viteens or safe at driving but most of then are not. That's why it should be in the

older group of people driving on the roads.

- Once again, who is "they" in line 1?
- Where are your counterarguments? Critics would argue that those between 21-30 must drive to get to work, to take care of families, etc. How could you answer them while supporting your case?
- You try to summarize the arguments, which can be an effective way to end. However, you really need to take a close look at your arguments.

End-of-Course Instruction Persuasive Writing Checklist

□ COMPOSING/WRITTEN EXPRESSION						
	4	3	2	1		
CENTRAL IDEA AND POSITION	Clear thesis stating position or sideFocus on appropriate audience	☐ Clear position ☐ General focus on audience	 May focus on a position Inconsistent focus on audience or fails to identify an audience 	☐ Fails to take a position ☐ No focus on audience or inappropriate audience		
ORGANIZATION AND UNITY	 Effective introduction Follows a logical organizational plan Evidence and reasons are organized logically Ideas are unified with few digressions Maintains a consistent point of view Uses transitions effectively to connect ideas within and across paragraphs 	 □ Adequate introduction □ Evidence of an organizational plan □ Evidence and reasons are organized logically □ Few minor digressions □ Point of view may shift occasionally but does not distract the reader □ Uses transitions effectively to connect ideas within and across paragraphs 	 □ Weak introduction □ Inconsistent organizational plan □ Lack of unity due to major digressions □ Shifts in point of view □ Limited or inconsistent use of transitions within and across paragraphs 	 □ No introduction □ Fails to organize ideas □ Lacks unity due to major digressions □ Shifts in point of view □ Absence of transitions connecting ideas 		
COUNTERCLAIMS	 Effectively addresses counterclaims and counterevidence effectively Introduces claim(s), acknowledge and distinguish the claim(s) from alternate or opposing claims 	 □ Adequately addresses counterclaims and counterevidence □ May acknowledge or distinguish the claim(s) from counterclaims 	 Attempts to address counterclaims May not distinguish counterclaims from other evidence 	☐ Fails to address counterclaims		
EVIDENCE AND DETAILS	 □ Contains precise and relevant evidence (examples, illustrations, reasons, events, details) supporting purpose and audience □ Details clarify and defend the writer's position; fully and clearly elaborates ideas. □ Shows how evidence supports each main point of the argument □ Provides justification of how the evidence supports the claims 	 □ Contains adequate evidence (examples, illustrations, reasons, events, and/or details) supporting purpose and audience □ Some details clarify and defend the writer's position, minor lapses in elaboration □ Some evidence supports the main argument □ Limited justification of how the evidence supports the claims 	 □ Contains limited evidence (examples, illustrations, reasons, events, and/or details) supporting purpose and audience □ Few details clarify or defend the writer's position □ Ideas may be a list of general, underdeveloped statements 	 □ Contains little or no evidence (examples, illustrations, reasons, events, and/or details) supporting purpose and audience □ Little or no elaboration □ List of general unrelated statements 		

COMPOSING/WRITTEN EXPRESSION						
	4	3	2	1		
CONCLUSION	 Strong, effective conclusion, which provides a call to action, offers a solution, and/or includes a final appeal Takes a step beyond summary Leaves the reader with a strong impression 	 □ Good conclusion, which may restate the problem and recommends a strong solution □ May only provide a summary of main arguments 	 Presents a weak conclusion or merely restates the thesis Reader is not left with an overall impression 	□ Fails to draw conclusions □ Does not include a call to action		
FLOW	 □ Rhythmic flow resulting from purposeful sentence variety □ Sentences incorporate subordination of ideas, and/or effective embedding of modifiers 	 □ Some rhythmic flow and sentence variety □ Some sentences use subordination of ideas, and/or embedding modifiers 	 ☐ Uneven rhythmic flow and limited sentence variety ☐ Little subordination of ideas 	 No rhythmic flow and no sentence variety No subordination or embedding modifiers 		
WORD CHOICE	 Contains highly specific word choice, descriptive language, and selected information Appropriate, purposeful tone Evidence of writer's voice 	 Contains specific word choice, descriptive language, and selected information Evidence of tone Some evidence of writer's voice 	 □ Limited word choice, descriptive language and or selected information □ Inconsistent tone □ Limited evidence of writer's voice 	 □ Lacks tone and voice, little or no specific word choice, descriptive language, and/or selected information □ No evidence of writer's voice 		